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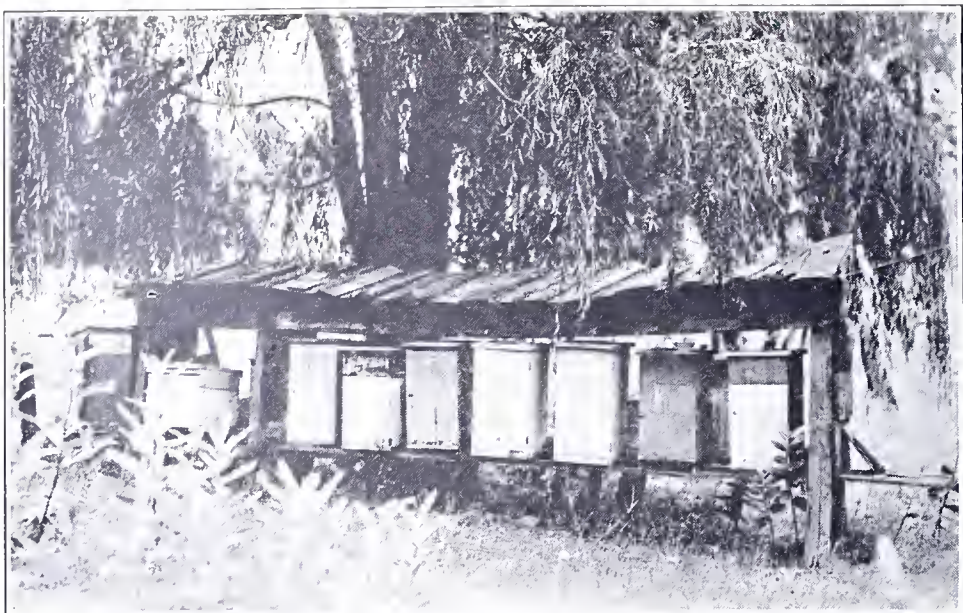
## Apiary Inspection In Pennsylvania



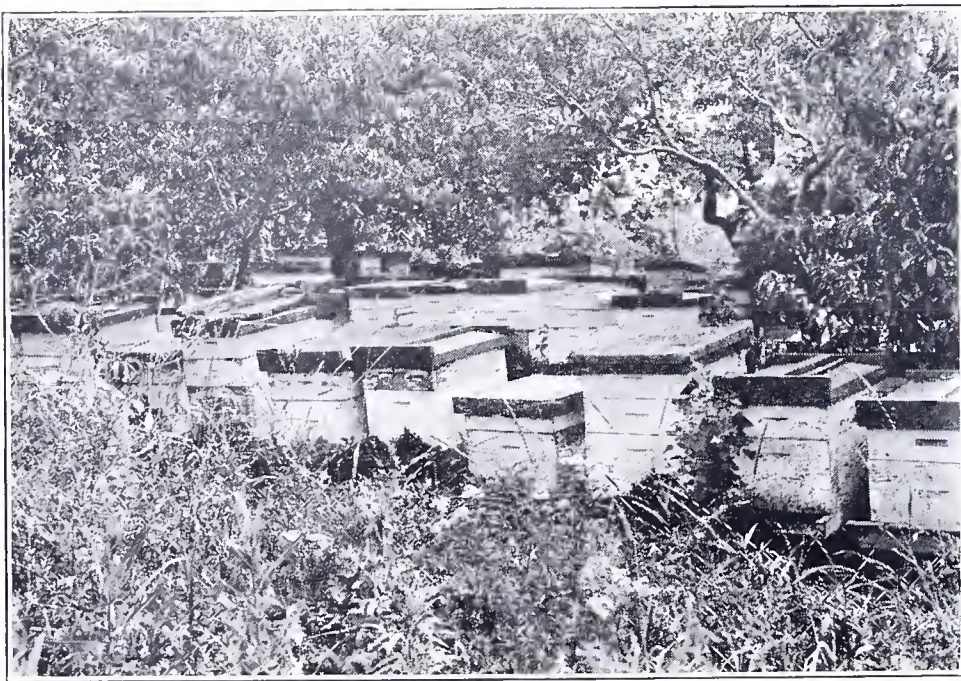
Apiary with Hives Arranged in a Convenient Manner for  
Inspection and Proper Handling

J. HANSELL FRENCH, *Secretary of Agriculture*

R. H. BELL, *Director, Bureau of Plant Industry*



**Box Hives and Shed. The Hives Are Illegal and the Shed Undesirable.**



**Apiary with Modern Movable Frame Hives, Which Are Placed Entirely Too Close for Convenience in Handling.**

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# Apiary Inspection In Pennsylvania

There are approximately 30,000 beekeepers owning 195,000 colonies of bees in Pennsylvania, and the average crop produced annually amounts to about 1,750,000 pounds of honey valued at \$300,000. This does not include a much greater value derived from the bees as pollinizers of fruit and other blossoms. Commercial apiaries may contain from 10 to 100 colonies of bees in one location, and as many as 1,000 colonies are sometimes controlled by a single beekeeper. The amount of money invested in bees, hives, winter cases, winter cellars and buildings would approximate several millions.

Bees are very valuable as pollinizers for the production of fruits and vegetables; the honey bee is credited with about 90 per cent of the pollen transfer in orchards and is the only valuable carrying agent that can be managed by the orchardist. Many hundreds of colonies are being used for pollination purposes alone, although a number of the large fruit growers make honey production an important item of their income.

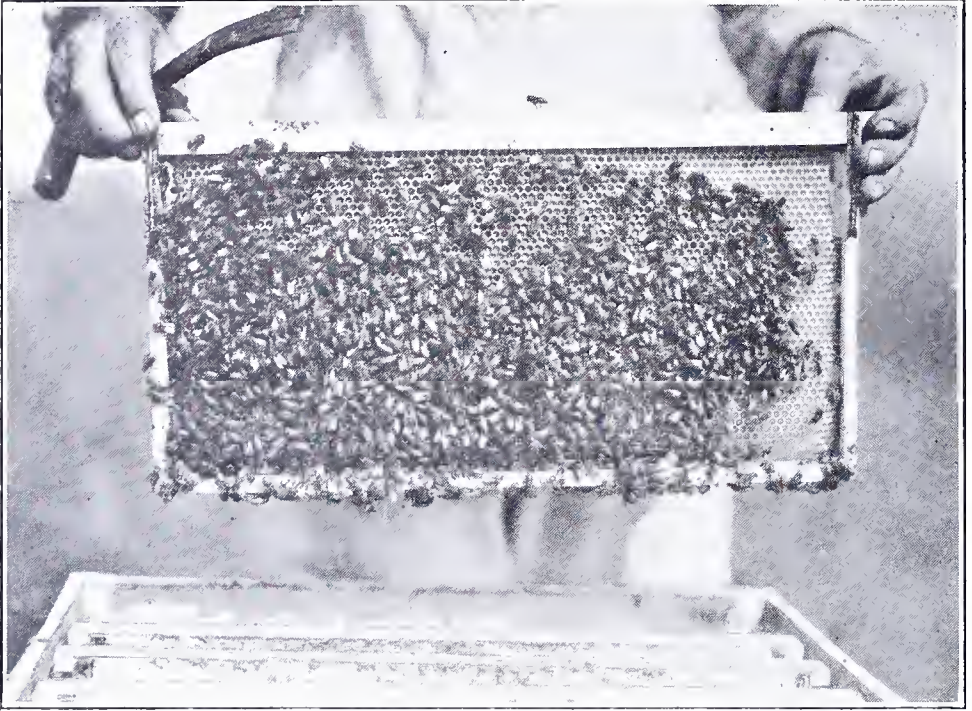
The majority of beekeepers maintain from 1 to 10 colonies, and included in this group are a number of bee club boys and other persons who are up-to-date beekeepers but not primarily interested in the commercial production of honey. However, these small apiaries can become a serious source of infection, and require the same careful inspection as the commercial apiaries.

Many beekeepers are not at home when the inspector calls, and some object to anyone examining the bees in their absence. While we prefer to have the beekeeper accompany the inspector when making the inspection, it is impossible to make arrangements in advance or to make a second trip to inspect the many thousands of apiaries in the State. The Department will appreciate any assistance that can be given to the inspector by anybody on the premises.

There is perhaps no other farm enterprise wherein a diseased unit is a more direct and constant source of infection for a whole community than in beekeeping. Line fences and property boundaries mean nothing to the busy bee. For that reason, the beekeeper has a responsibility in disease control even greater than the owner of livestock for example. An entire community of progressive beekeepers may be at the mercy of one beekeeper who does not take his beekeeping seriously. For this reason, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, by authority given in the Bee Law, makes every effort to discover and to insist upon the elimination of diseased colonies so that the industry throughout the Commonwealth will not be handicapped.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA BEE LAW

At the request of many commercial beekeepers and bee organizations in Pennsylvania, a State Bee Law was enacted in 1911 which was replaced in 1921 by the present Apiary Inspection Law. Many other states have laws similar to the one in force in Pennsylvania, and our present plan of inspection and methods of control are similar to those used in other states.



**Frame Removed from Modern Movable Frame Hive. No Harm to Bees or Comb. This Type of Frame is Required by Law.**

The Law provides for the inspection of all apiaries in the State, and makes it a public nuisance to keep bees in hives which are not of the modern, movable frame type, and to maintain disease which can be carried to other healthy bees. It also provides for the regulation of the shipment of queen bees, package bees and full colonies of bees within and to points outside of the State. Penalties are provided for any violation of the various provisions of the Law. (See Bee Law, Page 14.) There is no law in Pennsylvania prohibiting anyone burning his own bees whether diseased or not. Neither is there a law against cutting a bee tree providing permission is secured from the owner.

Considerable interest has been shown by beekeepers in having a definite plan to fight bee diseases. "Area clean-up inspection" has been a by-word among State inspectors and beekeepers the last few years. This means that a definite area is selected and every colony of bees in that area is inspected, and diseased colonies treated or destroyed as the occasion demands. While certain conditions must be met to comply with the Bee Law, it is not the purpose of

the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to work any hardship on the beekeeper; the requirements necessary are a direct benefit to the beekeeper himself.

Beekeepers should acquaint themselves with the various phases of the Bee Law, learn to know bee diseases and to use proper equipment in a suitable location. In cases of doubt, write to the State Apiary Inspector at Harrisburg for information.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BEEKEEPER

1. Keep bees in modern hives.
2. Keep bees in an accessible location where they can be handled and inspected with the minimum amount of labor.
3. Maintain strong stock which is gentle to handle and immune to certain diseases.
4. Inspect your own bees for disease and send samples of any infection found to the Chief Apiary Inspector, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
5. Do not feed bees with diseased honey or honey from an unknown source.
6. Do not attempt to carry over the winter bees affected with American foulbrood.
7. If you have no interest in your bees, give or sell them to some beekeeper who will give them the care needed to make them profitable.
8. Report diseased or illegal conditions in your neighborhood to the Chief Apiary Inspector.

#### Keep Bees in Modern Movable Frame Hives

In order to thoroughly inspect a colony of bees it is necessary to remove the combs. This should be done without injury to the combs or bees. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is necessary to have proper bee spaces at the ends, tops and bottoms of the frames and between supers. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{16}$  inches is the proper space.) Propolis will be used if the space is too small, and combs will be built if the space is too large, both of which makes it difficult to remove the frames.

The Department recommends the use of the modern movable eight- or ten-frame hive, and does not advise the beekeeper to make his own equipment unless he has the proper machinery. The Department also advises the use of the telescope cover as the all-wood covers invariably warp out of shape and do not protect the bees from the weather.

Wire your frames carefully and use full sheets of foundation. The combs built therefrom will last many years if properly cared for.



## Keep Bees in an Accessible Location

Have bees located in a convenient place for proper handling and for thorough inspection. Hives placed out in the open during the gathering season with a natural or artificial windbreak provided, and packed in cellars or winter cases during the winter season, afford the best conditions for both bees and beekeeper.

### Transferring

There are a number of methods for transferring bees from any type of illegal hive to the modern hive.

The best time to do the work is on a warm sunny day at fruit blossom time, or any time when the bees are actively gathering nectar and are not inclined to rob. It is necessary to do this work early enough in the season to allow time for the bees to gather sufficient stores to winter properly. First smoke the bees sufficiently and turn the hive bottom side up, and use one of the following methods:

**Method 1.** Place your new hive equipped with frames of drawn



Transferring Process as Recommended in Method No. 1. The Box Hive at Left and the Two Old Hives Beneath New Hives at Right, are Illegal.  
See Entrance Holes Provided in Bottoms of Old Box Hives.

comb, or with drawn comb and frames with full sheets of foundation carefully wired, or with frames of foundation alone, over the inverted hive and drive the bees by drumming and smoking up into the new hive. This will require about fifteen minutes. Turn

the old hive on its side so that the combs are on edge, and remove enough of the side of the old hive to accommodate the new hive. Place a queen excluder between the old and the new hive to insure that the queen starts laying in the new hive. Leave the bottom on and provide the old hive with an opening so the bees can continue to work. (See Page 6.) In three weeks' time after all the

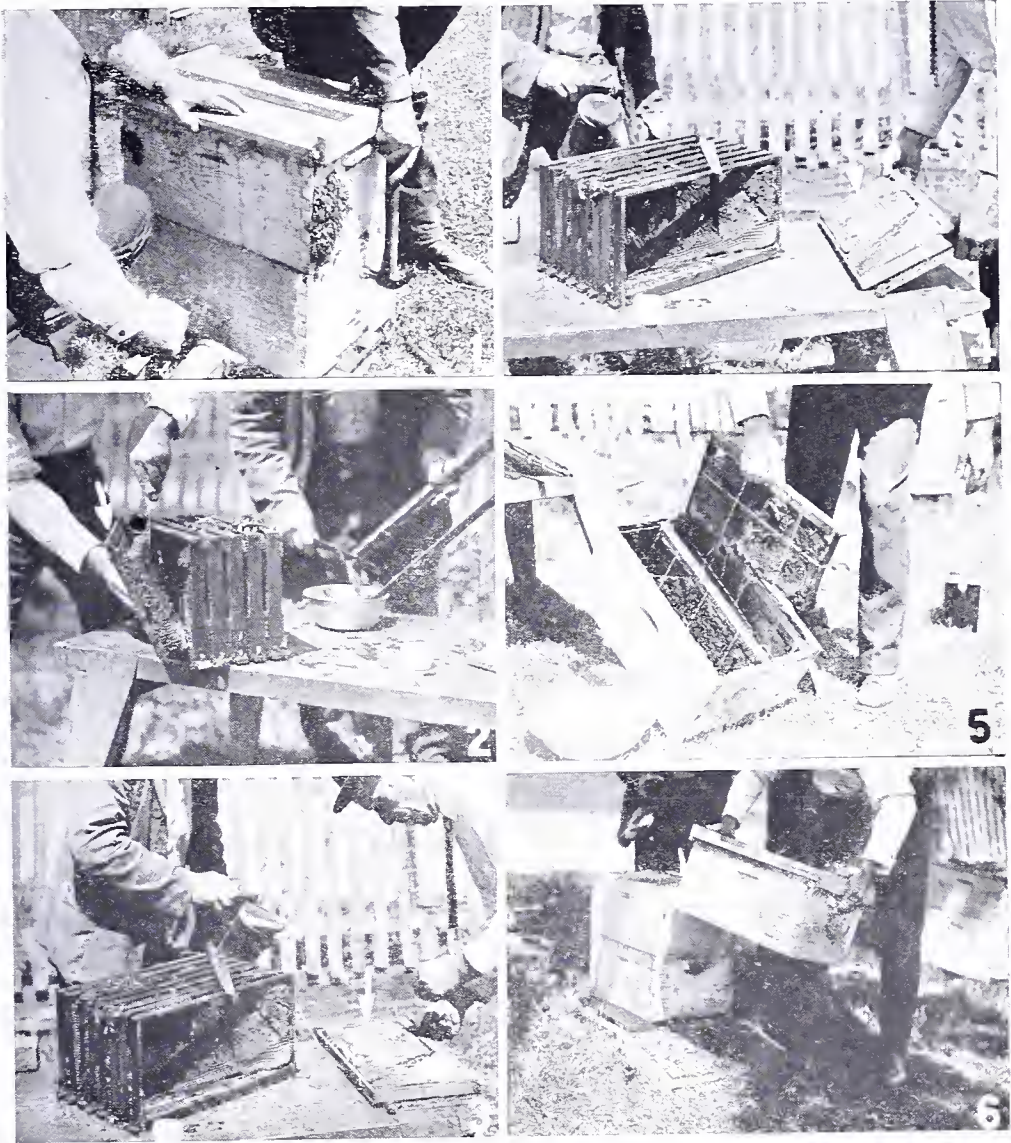


Fig. 1—Drumming and Smoking Bees out of Illegal Crossed Comb Hive into Legal Empty Hive Body. Fig. 2—Removing Comb—Placing It on Thin Board. Fig. 3—Tying Fitted Comb in Frame. Fig. 4—Lifting up Comb and Thin Board. Fig. 5—Placing Frame with Transferred Comb in Standard Hive Body. Fig. 6—Shaking Bees in Front of Hive Prepared with Transferred Comb and Frames with Full Sheets of Foundation.

brood from the old hive has hatched, the old hive can be removed and the bottom board put in place; then destroy the old hive and render the wax. In this method the frames should be examined



in the upper new hive three or four days after transferring to insure the queen being there either by her presence, or by the presence of eggs in the cells. Drumming can be repeated until she is in the upper new hive body.

**Method 2.** Another method is to start as in the above paragraph and place an empty hive body or box over the old hive and drum the bees into it. (See Page 7, Fig. 1.) Remove the old hive from its original stand and place the box containing bees on the original stand so that the flying bees can go back and forth.

Place the old hive on a table or bench and sever the ends of the combs from the one side of the hive with a long knife or an old saw. Remove this side of the hive entirely and expose the old combs.

Cut the combs from the hive, one at a time, and with the point of a knife tip over on a piece of thin board or cardboard and place on the work bench already prepared. (See Page 7, Fig. 2.) Do not handle combs with the fingers.

Lay an empty frame over the comb and cut the comb to fit the frame. After the frame is fitted with one or more pieces of comb, lay lengths of common wrapping twine upon the fitted comb. Place a second board over the frame of fitted combs and twine, and invert all so that the strings will be underneath. The one board which is now on top can be removed and the strings tied to hold the combs in place. (See Page 7, Fig. 3.) Lift up the frame and remaining board until they are in a vertical position. (See Page 7, Fig. 4.) Remove the board, and then place the frame in your new hive body. Take out the remainder of the combs in a like manner and place all in the new hive body (See Page 7, Fig. 5), filling out the balance if needed with frames containing drawn comb or full sheets of foundation.

Remove the box containing bees from the original stand and put the new hive in its place, shaking the bees in front of the same as you would a swarm. (See Page 7, Fig. 6.) The work is then completed.

Some time later when these patched combs are empty, they can be removed and replaced by frames containing drawn comb or full sheets of foundation.

## BEE DISEASES

### American Foulbrood

American foulbrood first manifests itself in the advanced stages of the larva, usually when pupation takes place and when the cells are sealed over. Sunken and discolored cappings and punctures in these cappings are characteristic symptoms. Inserting a toothpick or match in these cells will disclose a brownish or blackish mass which adheres closely to the walls of the cells and strings out in a thin elastic thread when the toothpick is withdrawn. Infected brood and scales are usually found lying flat in the bottoms

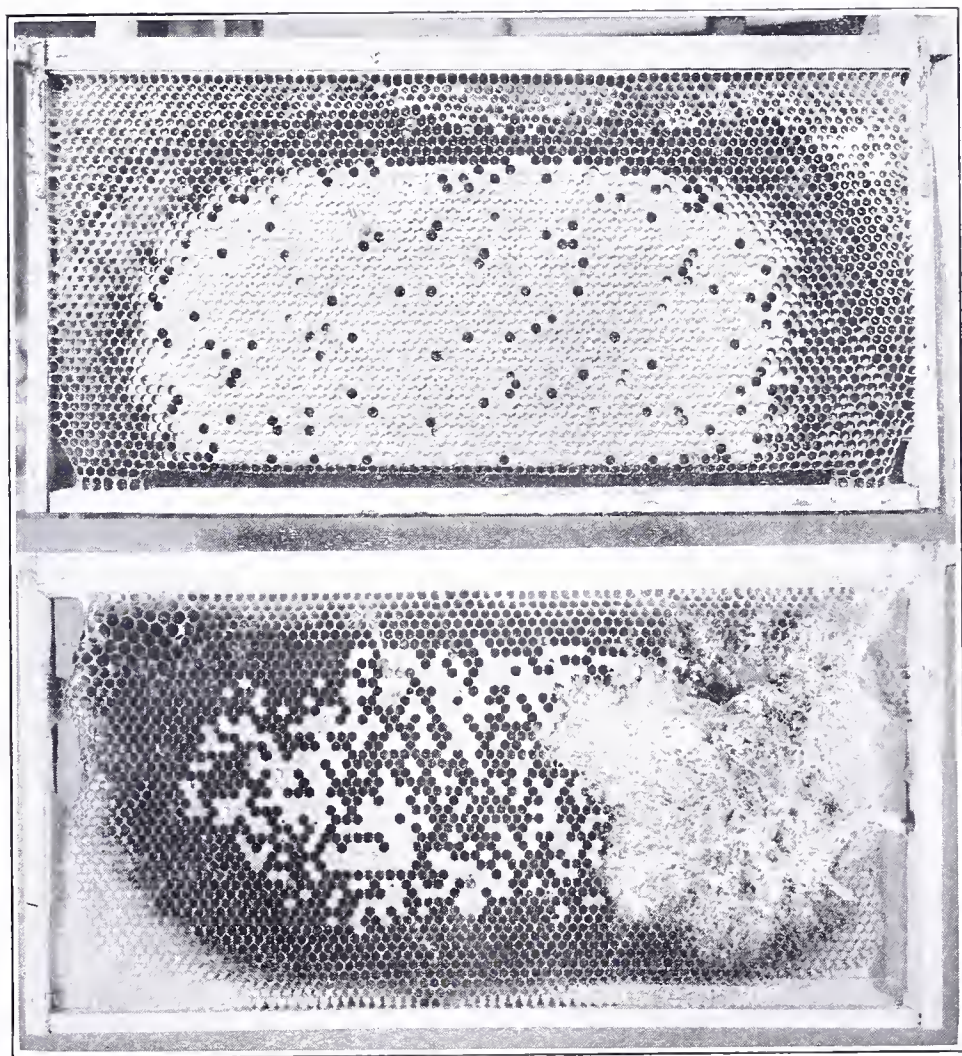


of the cells. (See Page 11, Left View.) The bees cannot clean out these diseased cells. The odor of this disease is similar to that of heated glue.

It is generally agreed among Federal and State officials and the better beekeepers that burning American foulbrood colonies is the safest method to control this most malignant bee disease.

Killing the bees and burning or sterilizing the complete hive is recommended. Two alternative methods of control are to kill the bees and burn the combs or save the bees but burn the combs.

1. Save the bees and burn the combs.
2. Kill bees, burn the combs and sterilize the complete hive.
3. Burn all box hives and other old equipment and old worthless combs.



Upper Frame of Healthy Brood. Lower Frame With Brood Infected With American Foulbrood. Wax Moth Working at Right Side of Comb.

Colonies may be treated by the shaking method as described later, and a high percentage of success obtained. However, when the treatment is done by inexperienced or careless persons, the disease is likely to reappear. Much the same is true in the treatment of infected brood combs with formalin solutions, and formalin and chlorine gases. I do not know of a single beekeeper in the State who practices treating combs who does not have American foulbrood in his apiary.

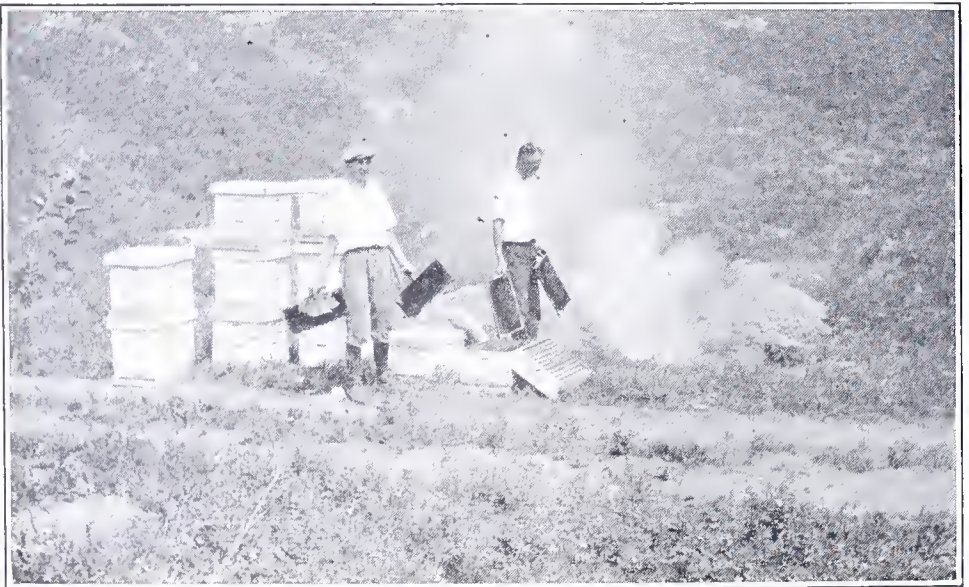
When the inspector finds a colony diseased, let him assist you in gassing the bees and burning the combs and honey. The hive bodies, top and bottom if of modern type, can be sterilized by scorching over the fire when burning the frames. The work will then be completed and no follow-up inspection will be necessary.

If, however, you decide to treat the infected colonies by the shaking method you may proceed in the following manner:

In the first place it is best to remove all diseased colonies to a location out of reach of flying bees or if this is not possible, extreme care must be used in shaking so that bees from healthy colonies do not get to robbing honey or decayed brood from these diseased colonies. The shaking should be done in the evening when few bees are flying or any time when the bees are actively gathering nectar and conditions are not right for robbing.

Dig a hole and build a fire therein to burn the frames and combs from the diseased colony. Prepare a hive with frames with narrow strips of foundation and place a sheet of paper on the ground in front of the hive. Shake the bees on this paper which can be removed and burned after the bees enter the new hive.

As soon as the bees are shaken from a frame, throw it on the



**Burning of Frames and Combs from Colonies Infected with American Foulbrood is the Safest, Surest and most Economical Method of Control.**



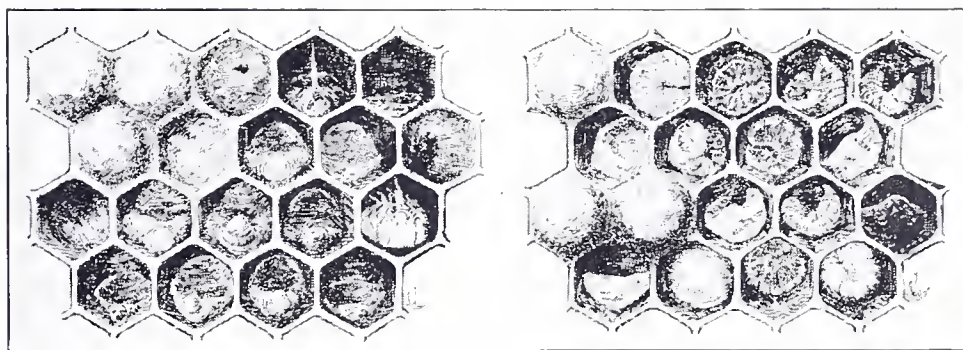
fire and continue this procedure until all frames are burned. Then cover up the remains so that the honey which has run from the combs will be out of reach of flying bees.

The bees in the treated colony will digest the diseased honey in their honey sacs in drawing out the first bit of comb. At the end of 5 or 6 days the frames with narrow strips of foundation can be removed and frames of brood and honey can be given to the treated colonies as needed. Do not feed or give any brood or drawn combs to the colony until 5 or 6 days have expired.

Care must be taken with supers that have been on diseased colonies.

One must be careful in the shaking treatment not to spill honey or decayed brood and have it carried back to healthy colonies.

**European Foulbrood.** European foulbrood attacks the larvae in the younger stages. Diseased larvae can be seen in various positions in the cells. (See Page 11, Right View.) They do not ad-



By permission of U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

(Left) American Foulbrood; (Right) European Foulbrood.

here to the walls of the cells, and are easily removed by the bees. The affected larvae vary in color from light straw to brown and do not have the gluey odor of larvae affected with American foulbrood.

This disease is usually found among bees of an inferior stock like the common black or hybrid bees. The greater percentage of Italian bees are immune to this disease, and if the colony is of fair strength, it can be requeened with Italian stock and fed equal parts of sugar and water. If the colony is weak it should be either united with another colony or burned.

**Sac Brood.** Sac brood is liable to occur in any race of bees, although it is not considered of much importance in Pennsylvania. However, there are localities where the disease is quite prevalent. For example, in Lehigh and Chester Counties the disease was in evidence in many apiaries in 1930.

## Paralysis

Paralysis is a disease of the adult bee which can be recognized by its greasy appearance and shaky-trembling motion as they crawl about in front of the hive. While the disease is not common, it is difficult to control. Destroying the adult bees and giving the brood to another healthy colony is the treatment at present advised.

## Bee Moth

The bee or wax moth commonly occurs on stored combs or in colonies which are weak from any cause. (See Plate on page 9.) Keep good strong colonies and the wax moth will do very little damage.

Stored combs can be treated in warm weather by stacking the hive bodies containing combs, with a cover board on top and a bottom board underneath; then apply calcium cyanide at the entrance at the rate of two ounces to one hundred cubic feet of space, close the entrance and let them stand for at least twelve hours. Combs stored over the winter in an unheated building need no treatment, as the larvae cannot withstand the winter temperatures.

There are other insects and diseases affecting bees which have apparently given no serious trouble in recent years. However, any information on the presence of any unrecognized trouble will be gladly received and will be investigated as the occasion demands.



Requeening, Using Mailing Cage as Received.



## Skunks

Considerable damage is done to overwintering colonies of bees by skunks feeding on the adult bees. They scratch about the entrance of the hives and catch and devour the bees as they come out to investigate the cause of the disturbance. Their presence can be detected by bare spots which they make in front of the hives, and by smears of mud on the entrance of the hives. They can easily be caught by placing steel traps at the entrance, or kept away from the hives by erecting a wire fence  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet high around the apiary.

## REGULATIONS

(As officially adopted for Pennsylvania, April 20, 1932)

(1) Queen bees, package bees and colonies of bees shipped into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection from the state from which they are shipped.

(2) Used bee appliances, combs, hives, extractors, honey containers or any used bee equipment shall not be shipped into the state unless properly inspected and approved and accompanied by a certificate from the state from which they are shipped.

(3) Notice should be given to the state bee inspector of shipment into the state of any appliances not accompanied by a certificate of inspection.

## Inspection Procedure

INITIAL INSPECTION shall consist of a complete survey of the area designated. A county shall be the smallest area covered by an initial inspection unless for special reasons a smaller area can be justified. Initial inspection in a given area shall not be undertaken oftener than every third year.

In covering an area on initial inspection the inspector shall locate and inspect all apiaries regardless of size in that area. Every colony with movable frames will be examined by removing as many frames of brood as is necessary to make a thorough inspection.

If diseased colonies are found on the initial inspection the beekeeper is asked to make the correction before the inspector leaves the premises. If the beekeeper prefers to burn or treat the colonies himself he shall be given a fourteen days' notice to treat them as directed by the inspector. (See Sections 4 and 5 of the Bee Law.)

Colonies of bees determined by the inspector as not amenable to treatment should always be burned immediately.

If illegal hives are found the beekeeper is asked to make the correction before the inspector leaves the premises; but if the beekeeper prefers to do this later he is given fourteen days to

complete the transferring: Provided, that if the inspection is made after July 31 the transferring may be done anytime before May of the following year except, that when illegal hives are found in an apiary which is affected with American foulbrood the illegal hives shall be destroyed at once or transferred during the fourteen-day period. Permission is not given to carry diseased bees over the winter.

The inspector shall wash his hands and sterilize his hive tool after inspecting bees infected with American foulbrood.

The inspector shall make known his presence before making an inspection if possible, but if nobody can be found on the premises the inspection is made and a letter sent to the owner or person in charge stating the conditions found. The official notice and bulletin on instructions for treating disease and transferring will be given or mailed to each beekeeper in whose apiary illegal conditions are found.

### Follow-Up Inspection

A FOLLOW-UP (CHECK-UP) INSPECTION will be made of all apiaries where American foulbrood was found in the counties or smaller districts covered by initial inspection. This inspection will be made soon after the expiration of the fourteen days allowed for treating or burning diseased colonies.

In so far as possible a second inspection will be made (the year following the initial inspection) of all apiaries where American foulbrood was found during the initial inspection.

Follow-up inspection will also be made of all apiaries owned by beekeepers who did not report disposal of illegal hives. This inspection will be completed the early part of the season (mostly during May) following the initial inspection.

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### THE PENNSYLVANIA BEE LAW

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, for the purpose of construing this act, the following definitions shall be applied:

(1) The singular number of any noun or verb shall include the plural, and the plural number shall include the singular.

(2) The word "person" shall include all corporations, partnerships, unincorporated associations, societies, individuals and any group or combination of individuals. The act, omission, or neglect of any officer, agent, servant, or employe, acting for or employed by any person as above defined within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission or neglect of such person, as well as that of such officer, agent, servant, or employe.

(3) "Bees" shall be construed to mean any stage of the common hive or honey-bee. (*Apis mellifera*.)

(4) "Bee diseases" shall be construed to mean American or European foul brood, sac brood, bee paralysis, or any other disease or abnormal condition of eggs, larval, pupal or adult stages of the honey-bee.

(5) "Apiary" shall be construed to mean any place where one or more colonies or nuclei of bees are kept.

(6) "Queen apiaries" shall be construed to mean any apiary or premises in which queen bees are reared or kept for sale or gift.

(7) "Hive" shall be construed to mean frame hive, box, barrel, log, gum, skep or any other receptacle or container, natural or artificial, or any part thereof, which may be used or employed as a domicile for bees.



(8) "Appliances" shall be construed to mean any apparatus, tools, machine, or other device, used in the handling and manipulating of bees, honey, wax, and hives. It shall also include any container of honey and wax which may be used in any apiary or in transporting bees and their products and apiary supplies.

Section 2. The Secretary of Agriculture shall appoint a chief apiary adviser and such deputy apiary advisers as may be necessary, who shall be attached to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. Such advisers shall be furnished with official badges or other insignia of authority. The Secretary of Agriculture, the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and the chief and deputy apiary advisers are hereby specifically charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Section 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish, modify, and maintain such quarantines as may be necessary, and to control the shipment into or within this State of any bees, queen bees, hives, or appliances, capable of transmitting any bee disease for such periods and under such conditions as he may in his discretion deem necessary, in order to control and eradicate any bee disease or to prevent its introduction, spread, or dissemination within this Commonwealth; and for such purposes he may make and promulgate such rules, regulations, and orders relating thereto and to the general enforcement of the provisions of this act as may be necessary.

Section 4. The Secretary of Agriculture, through the chief apiary adviser and deputy apiary advisers, shall, at least twice during each summer season, inspect all queen apiaries. If from such inspection it shall appear that any bee disease exists in such queen apiary, the apiary adviser making the inspection shall immediately notify, in writing, the owner or person in charge thereof; and thereafter it shall be unlawful for such person to ship, sell, or give away any queen bees from such apiary until such disease shall have been destroyed, and a certificate of that fact shall have been obtained from the chief apiary adviser. If upon such inspection it is found that no bee disease exists in such queen apiary, the chief apiary adviser shall issue a certificate of such fact, a copy of which shall be attached to each package or shipment of queen bees transported from such apiary. Such certificate shall be valid for one year from the date of its issue unless revoked for cause.

Section 5. The Secretary of Agriculture, through the chief apiary adviser and deputy apiary advisers, shall, so far as practicable, inspect all apiaries within the Commonwealth. If upon such inspection it is found that any bee disease exists in such apiary, the adviser making the inspection shall immediately notify, in writing, the owner or person in charge of such apiary, stating the nature of the disease and whether the same may be successfully treated or not. In case the disease may be successfully treated, the adviser shall specify and direct the necessary treatment, which shall be administered by the owner or person in charge within fourteen days thereafter.

The written notices required by the fourth and fifth sections of this act may be served by handing a copy thereof to the owner or persons in charge of the apiary, or by leaving a copy thereof with an adult person residing upon the premises or by registered mail addressed to the owner or person in charge of such apiary at his last known or reputed address.

Section 6. Infected shipments, apiaries wherein the existing disease can not be successfully treated, and apiaries which are affected by disease amenable to treatment, but which have not been treated within a period of fourteen days after the owner thereof shall have received notice of the necessary treatment, as hereinbefore provided, are hereby declared to be a public nuisance and a menace to the community, and the Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry or his authorized agent may destroy, by burning or otherwise without any remuneration to the owner, any infected bees, hives, honey, or appliances found therein.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to keep in his possession, without proper treatment, any colony of bees affected with any bee disease, or to expose any diseased colony or infected hive or appliance so that flying bees may have access to them.

Section 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, or give away, accept, receive, or transport any bees affected with any bee disease.

Section 9. On and after July first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, it shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain honey-bees in any hive other than a modern movable frame live which permits thorough examination of every comb to determine the presence of bee disease. All other types of hives or receptacles for bees which are in use after the said date are hereby declared to be a public nuisance and a menace to the community, and the Secretary of Agriculture, the chief apiary adviser or any deputy apiary advisers may seize and destroy the same without remuneration to the owner.

Section 10. The Secretary of Agriculture, the chief apiary adviser, the deputy apiary advisers, and any agent, servant, or employee, duly authorized by any of them, shall have free access, ingress, and egress to and from any apiary, premise, building, or other place, public or private, in which bees, queen bees, wax, honey, hives or appliances may be kept or stored. It shall be unlawful for any person to deny to such duly authorized officer or agent access to any such place or to hinder or resist the inspection of such premises.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport bees, hives or appliances into this Commonwealth, unless the same shall be accompanied with a certificate of inspection signed by the chief apiary adviser or corresponding inspection

official of the State or county from which such bees are being transported. Such certificate shall certify that actual inspection of the bees was made within thirty days preceding the date of shipment, and that the bees, hives, and appliances contained in the shipment are free from bee diseases. It shall be the duty of any officer, agent, servant, or employe of any person, firm, or corporation, engaged in transportation, who shall receive a shipment of bees, consigned to a point within this Commonwealth and not having attached thereto a certificate as aforesaid, to immediately notify the Secretary of Agriculture, and to hold such shipment subject to his orders for a period of fifteen days.

Section 12. Every person engaged in rearing queen bees and bees for sale or gift shall, on or before the first day of April of each year, make application in writing to the chief apiary adviser for the inspection and certification of his apiary or apiaries.

Section 13. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act, or any order, rule, or regulation promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority hereof, shall be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), to be collected by summary conviction before any mayor, burgess, magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, as like fines and penalties are now by law collected, or, in case of non-payment of such fine, to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding ten days: Provided, That any person so convicted shall have the right of appeal as in other cases of summary convictions. All fines collected under this act shall be paid into the State Treasury.

Section 14. Appropriations of the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act shall be made by the General Assembly at the time of making appropriations for the general expenses of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 15. The act of Assembly, entitled "An act to supplement an act, passed by the General Assembly and approved March thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled 'An act to provide for the protection of trees, shrubs, vines and plants against destructive insects and diseases; providing for the enforcement of this act and the expenses connected therewith, and fixing penalties for its violation'; to provide for the inspection of apiaries, and for the suppression of contagious or infectious diseases among bees, and making appropriations therefor," approved the fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and seventy-nine) is hereby repealed. All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 6th day of April, A. D. 1921.

WM. C. SPROUL.